

THE
 Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

*He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.—Jesus Christ.
Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her
plagues.—A Voice from Heaven.*

No. 27, Vol. XVIII.

Saturday, July 5, 1856.

Price One Penny.

Constitution of the State of Deseret.

(From the "Deseret News.")

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, all citizens of the United States have the right guaranteed by the Constitution to make those laws by which they are governed; and

Whereas, it appears from a census report, made pursuant to an act of the late Legislature, that the Territory of Utah possesses a population sufficiently numerous to justify them in asserting their claims to this inestimable privilege;

Therefore, we, the people, grateful to the Supreme Being for the enjoyment of life and mercy, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish the following Constitution:—

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARY AND NAME.

Sec. 1. All that part of the Territory of the United States now known as Utah Territory, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh (37th) parallel of north latitude, is hereby formed into a free and sovereign State, and named Deseret.

ARTICLE II.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Sec. 1. In republican governments all men should possess their natural rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending their life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded in their authority, and instituted for their benefit; therefore they have an inalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or totally change the same, when their safety, happiness, and the public good shall require it.

Sec. 3. All men shall have a natural and inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; and the General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or to disturb any person in his religious worship or sentiments, and all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, as good members of this State, shall be equally under the protection of the laws; and no subordination or preference of any one sect or denomination to another shall

ever be established by law, nor shall any religious test be ever required for any office of trust under this Constitution.

Sec. 4. Any person of this State who may hereafter be engaged, directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall be disqualified from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 5. Every person may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.

Sec. 6. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures.

Sec. 7. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and all prisoners shall be heard by self, or counsel, at their own election; and no person shall be held to answer a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

Sec. 8. All penalties and punishments shall be in proportion to the offence; and all offences before conviction shall be bailable, except capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required.

Sec. 9. The writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion, or the public safety shall require it.

Sec. 10. Treason against this State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort.

Sec. 11. The General Assembly shall pass no bill of attainder, or ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts.

Sec. 12. The law shall not be suspended but by legislative authority.

Sec. 13. The right of petition by the people shall be preserved inviolate.

Sec. 14. The right of citizens to keep and bear arms for common defence shall not be questioned.

Sec. 15. Private property shall not be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Sec. 16. No standing army shall be kept up in this State in time of peace, and the military shall at all times and in all places be in strict subordination to civil power.

Sec. 17. The enumeration of certain rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE III.

The powers of government of the State of Deseret shall be divided into three distinct departments, viz:—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE.

Sec. 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in a General Assembly consisting of a senate and house of representatives, the members of which shall be elected by the people.

Sec. 2. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be annual, until otherwise provided by legislative enactment; and the first session shall be as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen biennially, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, whose term of office shall continue two years from the day of their election.

Sec. 4. Senators shall be chosen in the same manner as the representatives, whose term of office shall continue four years from the day of their election.

Sec. 5. No person shall be a member of the General Assembly except he be a free, white, male citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of this State one year preceding the time of his election, and has at his election an actual residence in the district he may be chosen to represent.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall have power to prescribe the number and make the appointment of senators and representatives; provided, the number of senators shall not be less than one third nor more than one half of the representatives; and at its first session the General Assembly shall be divided by lot as equally as may be into two classes; the seats of the representatives of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of one year, and of the senators of the first class, at the expiration of two years.

Sec. 7. Each house shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election, and return of its own members.

Sec. 8. A majority in each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalty as each house may provide.

Sec. 9. Each house shall have all powers necessary for a branch of the General Assembly of a free and independent government.

Sec. 10. Each member of the General Assembly shall be privileged from civil arrest during any session, and in going to and returning from the same.

Sec. 11. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Sec. 12. The members of the General Assembly shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, which may be administered by each other, or by any person qualified to administer oaths.

Sec. 13. The veto power of the Governor shall be allowed by the General Assembly, except on bills which when reconsidered shall be again passed by a majority of two-thirds; and any bill vetoed by the Governor shall be returned within ten days (Sundays excepted) with his objections, otherwise it shall become a law, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return.

Sec. 14. Every law passed by the General Assembly shall take effect from and after its publication, unless otherwise provided at the time of its enactment.

Sec. 15. At the first election after this Constitution takes effect the voters of this State shall elect the same number of senators and representatives as are now elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, and according to the present apportionment.

Sec. 16. The Legislative power of the General Assembly of this State shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and of this State.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Sec. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor, whose term, of

office shall be four years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term, who shall be president of the senate.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, who has not been a citizen of the United States six years, and a resident of this State four years next preceding his election.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall be commander in chief of the militia, navy, and all the armies of this State.

Sec. 4. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 5. He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 6. When any office shall from any cause become vacant, and no mode is prescribed by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by appointment and commission, which shall expire when such vacancy shall be filled by due course of law.

Sec. 7. He shall also have power to convene the General Assembly by proclamation, when in his opinion the interests of the State require it.

Sec. 8. He shall communicate by message to the General Assembly at every session the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he in his wisdom shall deem expedient.

Sec. 9. In case of disagreement in the General Assembly with regard to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to dissolve the session by proclamation.

Sec. 10. No person shall, while holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, execute the office of Governor, except as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and commute punishments after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

Sec. 12. There shall be a seal of this State which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him officially, and be called "Great Seal of the State of Deseret."

Sec. 13. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority

of the people of the State of Deseret, sealed with the Great Seal of State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 14. A Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Attorney General, shall be elected by the General Assembly, who shall continue in office for the term of four years, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned them by law.

Sec. 15. In case of impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, until such disability shall cease or the vacancy be filled.

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE JUDICIAL.

Sec. 1. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associates, two of whom shall be a quorum to hold courts.

Sec. 3. The supreme judges shall be elected by the General Assembly for the term of six years after the first election under this Constitution. At said first election one shall be elected for two years, one for four years, and one for six years.

Sec. 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State, and shall exercise such other jurisdiction and appellate powers as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. Until otherwise provided by the General Assembly, the State is hereby divided into eleven judicial districts, as follows:—

Great Salt Lake and Summit counties	shall compose the first judicial district.
Utah and Cedar Counties	" second "
Juab and San Pete	" third "
Millard and Beaver	" fourth "
Iron and Washington	" fifth "
Carson	" sixth "
Humboldt, St. Mary's	— — —
Greasewood and Malad	" seventh "
Cache and Box Elder	" eighth "
Weber and Davis	" ninth "
Green River County	" tenth "
Tooele, Shambip, and Desert Counties	} " eleventh "

Sec. 6. The judges of the district courts shall be elected by the electors of their respective districts, whose term of office shall be two years, and shall have such jurisdiction as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 7. The style of all process shall be "STATE OF DESERET," and all criminal prosecution shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State.

ARTICLE VII.

OF ELECTIONS.

Sec. 1. All male persons over twenty-one years of age having a residence of six months in this State, being citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to vote.

Sec. 2. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such election, going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in the time of war or public danger.

Sec. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, military or naval place or station within this State, shall be entitled to vote, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Sec. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person guilty of any infamous crime shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

Sec. 6. The first general election under this Constitution shall be held at such times as the acting Governor of this Territory, by proclamation, shall appoint for the election of a governor, lieutenant governor, representatives in the Congress of the United States, members of the general Assembly, and all other officers of this State, as provided for in this Constitution. Said election shall be conducted and returns made in accordance with the existing laws of the Territory of Utah, at the time when said election shall be called.

Sec. 7. The first meeting of the General Assembly shall be as directed by proclamation by the Governor elect, and subsequent sessions shall be held as provided by law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF THE MILITIA.

Sec. 1. The militia of this State shall

be composed of all able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, and shall be armed, equipped and trained, as the general Assembly may provide by law.

Sec. 2. All commissioned officers of the militia shall be elected as the General Assembly shall prescribe, and shall be commissioned by the Governor of the State.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 1. If at any time the General Assembly deem it necessary, and for the best interest of the State, that this Constitution be revised, altered, or amended, they shall cause such proposed revisions, alterations, or amendments, to be published in the same manner as provided for notices of elections, and submitted to the votes of the Commonwealth at their next general election; and if a majority of said electors shall vote in favour of such proposed revisions, alterations, or amendments, the same shall thereafter become parts of this Constitution, otherwise this Constitution shall remain unaltered.

ARTICLE X.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1. In order that no inconvenience may arise in passing from a Territorial, to a State government, it is hereby de-

clared that the present organization, laws, and everything pertaining to the Territorial government of Utah shall remain in full force and virtue in law, until superseded by the action of the State government under the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 2. The compensation of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges, members of the General Assembly, and all other officers shall be as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. All officers of this State may continue in office until superseded by their successors.

Sec. 4. The officers created by virtue of this Constitution shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and to faithfully perform the duties of their office.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall encourage education.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the Constitution and other documents of this Convention, together with the names of the Delegates to Congress, be laid before the people of this Territory by the Members of this Convention, on the 7th of April next, for their approval or disapproval, and returns thereof shall be made to the President of this Convention on or before the 20th day of April next; and if approved by the people, then the doings of this Convention shall be considered valid: if disapproved, then they shall be null and void.

The Convention.

(From the "Deseret News.")

The Delegates of the convention, from the various counties, except Green River, met in the Council House on the 17th inst, (March.) The event was announced by the firing of cannon and music from Captain Ballo's Band. Throughout the day flags floated from the cupolas of the Governor's mansion and Council House, also from the tall flag poles on the Temple Block and in front of the Deseret and Livingston, Kinkead and Co's stores, from flag staffs on the roof of Gilbert and Gerrish's store, and from

those on the roofs of many other public buildings.

At an early hour a large concourse of citizens had assembled, anxiously awaiting the commencement of those deliberations and acts, which have for their object the addition of another star to the brilliant and thickly spangled constellation styled, *E Pluribus Unum*.

The convention organized by unanimously electing the Hon. J. M. Grant, President; Mr. T. Bullock, Secretary; Mr. J. Grimshaw, Assistant Secretary;

Mr. R. T. Burton, Sergeant-at-arms; Mr. W. C. Staines, Messenger; Mr. T. Hall, Doorkeeper; and Messrs. G. D. Watt and J. V. Long, Reporters. At 12 1-2, adjourned until 2 p.m.

In the afternoon the freedom of the convention was unanimously tendered to His Excellency the Governor, the United States officers of the Territory, President H. C. Kimball, the Members of the Legislative Assembly, Hons. E. Snow, A. Lyman and E. Hunter, Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge of G. S. L. County, and the Aldermen of G. S. L. City.

After a remarkably short, efficient, and harmonious session, the convention dissolved on Thursday, March 27.

Hon. Geo. A. Smith, and Hon. John Taylor, editor of the *Mormon*, were unanimously elected delegates to proceed to Washington, and lay before Congress Utah's request for admission into the Union.

The Constitution of the State of Deseret was signed by every member of the Convention, though they were from various climes and of diverse creeds, government officials, merchants, &c., &c., thus indicating, beyond controversy, the represented feelings of all classes of our Territorial population. If our memory correctly serves us, so general and fair a representation of the views and feelings of the various districts of Territory, and so frank and hearty a blending of party interests, have never been excelled, if even equalled, in the initiatory action required for the admission of a new state . . .

Is Utah loyal? Aye, MOST LOYAL, beyond successful challenge or contradiction, as is and always has been proved by all her sayings and doings. But does she love corruption and oppression? Verily no, for her sons and daughters, with few exceptions, have been reared in the cradle of liberty, in common with the citizens of the States, and the pure mountain breezes keep that love fanned to a bright and unquenchable flame. And the few exceptions just named, those who were not born citizens of our Republic, are congenial descendants of that stock from which sprang our "Revolutionary Sires." They have left their fatherlands, as did our forefathers, to escape the oppressor's rod and find a loved asylum "in the home of the free." Then can Congress refuse to extend the broad folds of equal rights and constitutional liberty over that por-

tion of the public domain, whose inhabitants will stand by the Union while a vestige thereof exists and blood flows in their veins? It is not to be presumed that any Congress could wish so to do, but if it might, by any possibility, be imagined that an opposite feeling could be indulged, who would like to face the mingled whirlwind of scorn and indignation that would then arise in the breast of every lover of truth and justice throughout the world?

Utah is isolated, is full of rugged mountains, desert plains, and barren valleys, and peculiarly uncomely in the eyes of lovers of rich, well timbered soil, broad rivers, extended seaboard, and commercial marts. Let her present population leave her borders, and the few oases, now gladdened with the busy hum of civilized life, would soon revert to the occupancy of the rude savage, and crumbling desolation would mark the site of stately edifices.

Utah, with but little aid from the parent, has grown rapidly amid all her disadvantages, and amid the jealousy and hostility of numerous Indian tribes, to high position in wealth and numbers. And are not the intelligence and energy which have so rapidly produced such laudable results, where none others would thrust in their sickles, sufficient guarantee that Utah is most emphatically deserving of a state organization?

She has wealth, a numerous, intelligent, and highly patriotic population, is accustomed to make her own public buildings, roads, and bridges, has successfully conducted the Indian wars waged within her boundaries, has nearly expelled litigation through a wise system of legislation and policy, furnishes few abominable and illegal acts to swell the record of earth's corruptions, not even enough to make her news spicy and interesting to the corrupt taste of a perverse generation; then is there any good, fair, valid reason why Utah should not be speedily admitted into the Union as a free, sovereign, and independent state named Deseret? Not one. Hence it is but fair to infer that Senators and Representatives in Congress will grant the prayer of Utah for admission as unanimously as she presents it, independent of sectional prejudices, strife and debate of every name and description, for only two questions are to be asked, viz: is her constitution republican? Is she willing and

able to maintain a state government? Every one knows that those questions, and every legitimate question that can be asked, admit of only affirmative answers.

Minutes of the General Conference,

OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS, WHICH WAS CONVENED IN THE BOWERY, AT 10 A.M., APRIL 6, 1856.

(From the "Deseret News.")

President Brigham Young, presiding.

On the stand, Presidents B. Young, H. C. Kimball, J. M. Grant.

Of the Twelve Apostles—P. P. Pratt, O. Pratt, W. Woodruff, G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson, A. Lyman, L. Snow, E. Snow.

Seventies—Joseph Young, Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsipher, A. P. Rockwood, H. S. Eldredge.

High Priests' Quorum—David Pettegrew.

Presiding Bishop—Edward Hunter.

Patriarch—Isaac Morley.

Presidency of the Stake—David Fuller, Thomas Rhoades, P. H. Young.

Clerk of Conference—Thomas Bullock.

Reporters—Geo. D. Watt, John V. Long.

Choir sung a hymn.

Called to order by President KIMBALL who requested the congregation to close up, keep order, and be as quiet as possible, that all may hear. Our religion comprehends everything on the earth, therefore, let us be Saints, for to us this is the very gate to heaven.

A hymn was read by the Clerk; sung by the Choir.

Prayer by President J. M. GRANT.

Singing by the Choir.

President B. YOUNG exhorted the Saints to keep profound silence, and told the doorkeepers to stop driving away those children who come early, in order to get a seat in which to hear and worship comfortably.

Elder GEORGE A. SMITH addressed the congregation, saying, it is enough to try the lungs of a giant to speak to this immense congregation. Alluded to the Church on the 6th of April, 1830, when it was organized with six members, and

now those few have increased to a great and mighty people. Referred to the first cause which produced the exterminating order of Governor Boggs in Missouri. Exhorted the people to make good fences, to save forage, and provide comfortable shelter for cattle in winter, and spoke about other matters of policy. Compared the blessings of health we enjoy with the sickness in Illinois and Missouri.

Names of 177 persons, called to go on missions, were read.

President KIMBALL notified those whose names were read to come to the Tabernacle at 5 o'clock this evening, that they may receive their blessings and make arrangements for starting.

Choir sung, "O my father, thou that dwellest."

Benediction by Elder W. WOODRUFF.

April 6, 2 p.m.

Called to order by President KIMBALL. A hymn by Bernard SNOW, was read; sung by the Choir.

Prayer by President JOSEPH YOUNG.

Choir sung a hymn.

Elder ORSON PRATT asked a blessing on the sacramental emblems, and preached to the assembled thousands.

Names of 70 persons, selected to go on missions, were read.

Choir sung an anthem.

Benediction by LORENZO SNOW.

5, p.m.

One hundred and fifteen missionaries received their blessings under the hands of Elders P. P. PRATT, O. PRATT, G. A. SMITH, W. WOODRUFF, L. SNOW and E. SNOW.

April 7, 9 a.m.

Showery. Meeting in the Tabernacle.

Called to order by President KIMBALL. Singing by the Choir.

Prayer by Elder W. WOODRUFF.

Choir sung, "Come all ye Saints who dwell on earth."

Elder P. P. PRATT addressed the congregation; alluded to the spirit of prophecy manifested yesterday; referred to the time when he first saw the Book of Mormon and received the Priesthood, and contrasted that period with some of the results at this time, the eleventh hour of the last dispensation.

Elder LORENZO SNOW spoke upon the close times we are passing through, and exhorted the Saints to be faithful and exercise wisdom.

Elder Thomas Bullock read the "Act incorporating the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society;" also the bye-laws of said Society.

Elders John Hyde and John B. Brown were voted to take missions to the Sandwich Isles, and James F. Cleary to New Jersey.

Henry Moon was voted to be Bishop of the 1st ward in G. S. L. City.

Jacob Wellar was voted to be Bishop of the 3rd ward; Leonard W. Hardy, of the 12th; Frederick Kesler, of the 16th; Alonzo H. Raleigh, of the 19th.

Called for persons who are willing to turn in property to help the P. E. Fund.

Choir sung, "Oh Lord, thy people bless," &c.

Benediction by J. M. GRANT.

2 p.m.

The band played "Hail Columbia," and a march by Strauss.

Congregation called to order by President GRANT.

Choir sung, "Bring forth the royal diadem."

Prayer by Elder W. WOODRUFF.

Choir sung, "Praise the Lord, all ye nations."

Elder WOODRUFF treated upon the "Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society."

In accordance with a resolution, passed by the Convention, the "Constitution of the State of Deseret" was read by Thomas Bullock, and presented by President GRANT, for approval or disapproval by the people, when it was unanimously adopted by the vast host of electors present.

The Memorial asking for the admission of Utah into the Union was read by Elder Bullock, and, on presentation by President GRANT, was unanimously adopted.

President GRANT presented Geo. A.

Smith and John Taylor, Delegates elected by the Convention, and their election was unanimously confirmed by the people.

President GRANT then presented the authorities of the Church as follows—

BRIGHAM YOUNG, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Prophet, Seer, and Revelator; HEBER C. KIMBALL, first Counsellor, Prophet, Seer, and Revelator; JEDEDIAH M. GRANT, second Counsellor, Prophet, Seer, and Revelator.

[The other general authorities of the Church were presented to the Conference, and sustained in the usual manner.—ED. STAR.]

Not one negative vote was given.

Eight persons were voted to go on missions.

President GRANT then related what is doing in England towards removing 10,000 persons from that country this season, and called on the people to aid the P.E.F. Company by all the means in their power, so that the Company may increase their sphere of usefulness.

President KIMBALL spoke concerning the missionaries sent out at this Conference, and exhorted the people to store their grain, for the time would come when people from the nations and States will come here to buy grain from us. No man, said he, has language with which to portray the troubles that are coming upon the world, and I know it is so.

Singing by the Choir.

Elder W. Willes sung, "Deseret, the home of the free."

Choir sung, "O my Father thou that dwellest."

Benediction by Elder Willes.

5 p.m.

President KIMBALL said some of the missionaries may not have had their endowments, but opportunity will be given for their receiving them.

The Apostles met in the Tabernacle, and blessed and set apart 83 persons to their missions.

6 p.m.

The High Priests met in the Council House.

The Seventies held their Quarterly Conference in their Council Hall.

Tuesday 8, 9 a.m.

Called to order by President KIMBALL.

Singing by the Choir.

Prayer by Patriarch Isaac Morley.

Singing by the Choir.

Elder EZRA T. BENSON addressed the congregation.

Singing by the Choir.

Elder ORSON PRATT spoke a short time upon the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon.

Elder Patrick Lynch gave an interesting account of some of his experience while preaching in Ireland.

Singing by the Choir.

Conference adjourned to meet in the

Tabernacle on the 6th of October next, at 10 a.m.

Benediction by Patriarch JOHN SMITH.

THOMAS BULLOCK,

Clerk of Conference.

The Conference was numerously attended, and the customary harmony characterized its action. The list of the names of those appointed on missions was not presented in time for this number.—*Ed. Deseret News.*

The Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1856.

By the French mail packet, *Fulton*, which arrived off Cowes, we are in receipt of the *Deseret News* from Number 1 to 5 of Vol. vi. The latter Number, dated April 9, contains minutes of the General Conference, excepting the list of appointments, which, with the "Constitution of the State of Deseret," notices of the Convention, and other general items of news from Utah, will be found elsewhere in the present sheet. We hoped to be able to announce, by this issue, the arrival of Elders Pratt, Benson, and others, but we are not yet informed of their arrival in the States. Nor are we in receipt of any letters from Utah, except one from Cedar City which is entirely of a business nature.

The depredations of the Indians seem to have subsided; and, with the opening of spring, a universal effort was about to be made by mechanics and tradesmen, as well as farmers, for raising grain and producing the fruits of the earth. Much attention was being given to the best and most productive modes of culture.

The general hard times occasioned by the scarcity of bread and severe winter are imparting to the faithful and wise, rich treasures of experience, by which they become inured to hardships, and familiar with all the exigences and liabilities connected with seasons of scarcity, and they will, by this course of training, become most efficiently provident for the evil day of famine, desolation, and consumption which are decreed to come upon the whole earth, and which will take the nations unawares.

While the faithful and pure treasure up stores of faith, and increase their favour with God, by owning and appreciating His hand in all things, those who are hypocritically among the Saints, for less worthy purposes than to do the will of God, will find their spirits fail them, and, doubtless, this winnowing of the wheat upon the thrashing floor will reveal much chaff yet to be blown away.

After the harvest comes the thrashing. The words of the servants of God fall with terrible severity upon those who endeavour to pervert the way of righteousness and of judgment among the people of God; as will be seen in the *Journal of Discourses*. We exhort all Saints under our Presidency to read carefully, and to ponder over and prayerfully reflect upon the instructions which are given by the Spirit of judgment and of burning which already reigns in Zion. Let them inquire of themselves if they are ready for such a test of their motives and purposes, and of their readiness to rely upon God and the counsels of His servants, in prosperity and in adversity. Perhaps the way of the gathering has been too broad, but the Spirit of God has been upon us for the gathering of Israel, and while the din of war was in our ears,

and the sons of the Saints were being sent to the great slaughter yard of three of the most powerful nations of Europe, the tears and entreaties of their parents have taken hold of us. We have felt impelled to work while we could, and with our might.

During the past two years the people have been less interested to obtain a knowledge of the work of the Lord in the earth, from being almost infatuated with a spirit of war. Their faith, prayers, and deep solicitude have been for the success of their arms in the Crimea, insomuch that it has often been only a vexation to understand the report thereof. While less has been accomplished in the increase of the Church by baptism, her ministers and people have vied together in their best efforts to gather up to Zion, insomuch that, in many places, choirs and Branches have been quite broken up, and a re-organization has been necessary. This has been as it should be, for if the Saints do not gather when they can, they will sadly wish to when they cannot. The Lord will raise up others to fill their places, if they should be filled, and will endow young and faithful Elders, when called and set apart by the Spirit of Revelation, with the Holy Spirit and the power of the Priesthood.

Recent reports from various Conferences indicate an increased spirit of inquiry among the people, and it is now the duty of Pastors and Presidents to send forth the Gospel into all the towns, cities, villages, and neighbourhoods, throughout the British Isles, to the utmost of their influence and ability, and on the Continent so far as they have liberty, by calling such to the ministry as the Spirit shall signify, and instructing them in their duties. Let the first principles of the Gospel be the burden of your testimony, urging the people to repentance and baptism, that they may obtain forgiveness of their sins, and receive the Holy Spirit which will bear witness of the truth, and of the work of God on the earth. Be forward to testify of the Book of Mormon, the missions of Joseph, Brigham, and the other Apostles and Prophets now on the earth, and of the special necessity of present revelation to guide mankind in the way of life; urge also the necessity of keeping the Commandments and living pure before God, as the only condition upon which the Holy Spirit will testify to the candidate of the things of God.

Doubtless many will halt and refuse to hear your testimony, until their minds are disabused or relieved from their fearful apprehensions concerning polygamy. In order to meet the wants of such, in the best possible manner, we have issued the *Marriage and Morals in Utah*, in pamphlet form. This is the most competent scriptural exposition of the views of the Church on that doctrine, now in circulation; and it should be made accessible to every person in the British Isles who has sufficient interest to read it. Several Conferences have taken measures to put a copy of this pamphlet into every habitation, and we expect every Conference will do it. While the world presume that the Saints entertain this doctrine with the same lustful sense as themselves, it will be with little avail that the Elders will urge repentance and baptism upon their hearers. The honest-hearted of the world must be satisfied of the purity and divine origin of this institution; then will the truth have its application upon their minds. It is to thus correct the views of the people that the Elders will find themselves called upon, occasionally, to speak upon this subject; and when they do it should be with a just sense of its momentous importance, and consequences to the human family, and that will never admit of levity in connexion with the subject. We could instance apparently good and faithful Saints who have treated this celestial doctrine with lightness and frivolity, until the Holy Spirit has been grieved and has departed, leaving them to the blindness of their own evil imaginations, and they have sagely concluded, in their own minds, that the Church was as corrupt as themselves. Let

the Elders then address themselves to this subject, when they find it their duty to do so for the defence of the truth, on all other occasions they may find more useful or important topics to dwell upon while in these lands. It should not be forgotten that in all your labour of love to the people, it is for the salvation of their souls that you are sent unto them. With this profession on your part, they of right expect to find in you their true friends. The ministers of God are their best friends, and should meet them in the charity of the Gospel, and not with a spirit of antagonism, until resistance is made to the principles taught.

We regret that we are not able to give the names of Elders appointed to labour in Europe in this number.

We recommend the perusal of the "Constitution of Deseret" to all who are interested in the political views of the Latter-day Saints.

EMIGRATION.—Since the emigration for the season is past, it is desirable that the Saints should so arrange as to go together in the next company of Saints that will be sent out, which will probably be in September or October next. We cannot advise the Saints to go out in small companies or singly among the general emigration from this port, but we especially counsel them not to go except with companies of the Saints sent out from this Office. To depart from this counsel will bring mischief and destruction to your substance and your persons. *Hear it Saints and be wise!*

TITHING.—In answer to the various questions which are daily reaching us upon this subject, we reply, *The Saints throughout the British Isles may all pay their tithing.* More about this in our next.

Foreign Correspondence.

BOSTON.

Ship "S. Curling," May 21st, 1856.

President Richards.

My dear Brother—While the passengers are on tip-toe, stretching their necks over the bow of the ship, watching for Cape Cod to raise his hoary head above the blue lip of ocean, I, though no less anxious than they to see the long looked-for welcomer of all pilgrims to "the land of the free and the home of the brave," retire to my cabin to inform you of some of the incidents of our voyage.

In a few hours after I was loosed from your parting grip, and that of the other faithful and highly esteemed brethren at your Office door, on April 19, which parting has not yet been or will be for some time forgotten, I found myself mustering the passengers on board the *S. Curling*, in the open sea, being towed out by a steamer. All this over, to the astonishment of the inspecting officers, in less time and with less trouble, they said, than they ever had with any other ship; and after the tug had taken our worthy brother Dan-

iels and other faithful escorts back home, I availed myself of the first opportunity to organize the passengers.

Having conversed with my counsellors, J. Oakley and D. Grant, and some dozen presiding Elders, brother Birmingham was chosen Secretary; the ship was divided into eleven wards, and suitable Presidents appointed to each, whose duties, although defined to them emphatically, would only be a repetition to you of what you have often heard.

For the first three days gentle breezes and tides wafted us to Cape Clear; four days more of strong north-east wind hurried us at the rate of twelve or more knots per hour to the westward, which had so flattered us with a speedy passage, that it took two weeks of adverse winds to erase it from our minds. During this time the *S. Curling*, though called a mammoth of her species, with her 700 passengers and luggage, crew, and withal 2,000 tons of iron in her bowels, rocked like a crow's nest on a lone sapling in the gale, nor paid deference to Saint more than to sinner, all in turn.

Amidst the wreck of berths, wholesale, the passengers grappled to be uppermost, which position was no sooner gained, than they were again reversed with beds uppermost. Of course pots, pans, kettles, and every thing that could make a noise, joined as usual in the music, and the medley dance. Upon the deck, also, where we enticed, helped, carried or hoisted all we could, true affection bound them in heaps or piles to each other; all had one leg too short or too long every step, but amid such a throng 'twas as difficult for one to fall alone as it would be for a ten pin to fall alone amidst its tottering throng; and here, before they learned to walk alone, all felt the power of the adage, "Once a man and twice a child." More than once, in the mean time, the power of the Priesthood curbed the fury of old Boreas, who, as soon as the bits were out of his mouth, like a prancing steed, again would snort in the gale, requiring all the faith on board to rein him in, until, at length a *certain few*, in an indescribable circle, fettered him, and ever since stubborn old Boreas has been more tractable to his riders, and promises to continue so until he lands them.

Notwithstanding the roughness of this wintry passage, we continued to be quite a devotional people. At 5 a. m. each day the bugle called the men out to clean their wards, and then to retire on deck while the ladies were dressing for morning prayers, at a quarter to six o'clock. At dusk the bugle called all hands to prayer again, by wards, and it pleased me much to see, by the almost universal willingness to go below, that the call was duly appreciated, nor was the scene less interesting to see seven hundred Saints on their way to Zion, pent up in so small a space, all bow the knee, and, with their hearty Amen, lift their hearts in aspirations of praise to Him who deserves our all. Instructions suitable to the circumstances were freely given, at such times, by the presiding Elders; and, to their praise be it said, were as freely received and promptly carried out.

Our evenings, after meetings until bedtime, were spent in singing the songs of Zion; after which the men retired on deck, while the females retired to a better place.

Sundays, at 10 a. m., I have enjoyed myself much in council with the presiding Elders, where undisturbed union has

always reigned. At 2½ p. m., we held public meetings on deck, where we had Captain and crew among the audience. The sisters, especially through the various wards, being ever preaching their favourite topic—the celestial order of marriage—it was deemed ungenerous in the Elders not to help them in such a laudable undertaking. Consequently, according to previous announcement, myself and counsellors volunteered our services to help them, and did our best for a couple of hours, the two last Sundays; in return we received the thanks of the sisters for doing it so much better, they say, than they could do it themselves.

At 8 p. m. the bugle again called to sacrament meetings in the wards, when many could not refrain from testifying of the goodness of God and their love of "Mormonism." Tuesday and Thursday evenings, prayer meetings convened in the wards.

Thus, from day to day, blow high, blow low, in the bonds of love and union, whether English, Irish, or Britons—the latter we had about 560—has this noble band of Zion's pilgrims served their God, on the wide ocean; nor do I believe that any people could do better, under the circumstances, than they have done.

In the cooking department, where I have seen in the experience of years, others, "whose God is their belly," have a "bone of contention" in every kettle, and fight with bones, kettles, and pans, these quiet and self-denying people have sanctified even the galley—the seat of war—with their harmony. Two wards at a time have half an hour for cooking breakfast, three quarters for dinner, and half an hour for supper, reversing alternately, and the intervals between meals for baking, &c. This dispenses with the throng around the galley, and each know his turn by seeing the number of his ward over the door.

The health of the passengers, although good in the main, considering the weather, has not been without grievous exceptions. I regret to say that, notwithstanding myself, counsellors, and others devoted all our time to nourish the sick, especially the old, and the mothers of infants, by preserves, soups, sago, arrow-root, and all the well assorted stock you furnished, owing to a lack of energy in some to contend with and overcome sea-sickness, by coming to the air,

themselves and babes suffered much, six of the latter have died, namely, Joseph J. Davies, son of George W. Davies, of Cardiff, aged one year and five months, of inflammation of the lungs, on 28th of April; Hyrum Bassett, son of John Bassett, of Wales, 29th of April, aged ten months, of inflammation of the lungs; Joseph Thomas, son of William Thomas, of Milford-haven, on the 8th of May, aged nine months and five days; Parley R. Lewis, son of John Lewis, of Tredegar, of cancer in the breast, aged seven months, on the 9th of May; John Davies, son of Evan D. Davies, of Glamorganshire, of consumption, on the 17th of May; and Joseph Price, son of John Price, of Pembrokeshire, May 21st, of consumption, aged twelve months. Three of the former, however, were so weakly, that the doctor said while inspecting them at Liverpool, they would not live ten days. Mothers might prolong the lives of their babes, did they keep them half the time on deck in the fresh air, but they keep them smothered up in their arms in the blankets, inhaling each other's breath. Owing principally to this the chicken-pock broke out among the children, and in despite of all efforts to check its progress, in which the doctor of the ship and Captain Curling distinguished themselves, it spread throughout the whole of the ship, yet, by steady perseverance, and the blessing of God upon the ordinance of His Gospel, it has not proved fatal, but by this time all have either recovered or are recovering.

To change the topic from our decrease to our increase, I have the pleasure of saying, that our company has been augmented by the inauguration of two little cherubs from the spirit world, who are already the favourites of all, and all say, they must come to Zion with us. They would have one called Dan Curling Dee, son of Thomas Dee, Llanelly, Wales. The other is called Claudia Curling Reynolds, daughter of brother Reynolds, England; mothers and babes are doing well, and the former say they would come a long way again to be rocked in so easy a cradle with their infants, and especially so as to bequeath upon their infants the rights of cosmopolites or citizens of the world. We are kept on the alert, *by the signs*, waiting for Neptune in his carriage to bring us some more sea-born "Mormons."

But, hark! What means the tumultuous

throng of hasty feet that press along? The word is passed—Land oh! Land oh! I cannot stay, I must up to see it too. Well, there it is sure enough, the grey old Cape Cod, some dozen miles to the windward; passengers, old and young, lame, maimed, halt, and blind, shouting out, "There it is! There it is! There are houses, and trees, and men walking!" Some wish for wings to fly to it, yet they have to wait for them to grow.

It affords me much pleasure to say, that my gratitude to you is still increased, commensurate with the able and efficient aid I have received, in all things, from the good men whom you gave me to be counsellors—ever ready, always willing, and one in all things, I cannot speak too highly of them; nor will the services they have rendered to this people be soon forgotten.

The conduct of Captain Curling has demanded our praise; generous, courteous, and philanthropic, he has shared his commiseration indiscriminately among the greatest sufferers, and all have received comforts from his liberal hand. He has vouchsafed to us the freedom of his commodious and splendid ship, fore and aft, both in our devotions as well as our amusements and recreations, for which, as well as for his gentlemanly, humane, and parental conduct, the Saints, in public meeting assembled, of all people first and foremost to appreciate and reciprocate favours, were pleased with the privileges given them, to express, with an uplifted hand, their gratitude to him; and many are the invocations for their Father to repay him with the blessings he merits. As for myself, we have spun yarns together for hours, as we paced the quarter deck eagerly scrutinizing the horizon, lest a treacherous squall should take us unawares, and disturb the repose of the sleepers below. At home among the stars, born in a storm, cradled on the ocean, few things escaped his eagle eye, with such a one, hours have I spent with a pleasure known only to weather beaten old tars. May he moor his barque, yes, his *fleet* in Zion's snug harbour, ere the equinoctial gales of life beset him.

I ought to further add, that the provisions you furnished were of a superior quality, and so abundant that few drew their rations. You would be reminded, by the meat, &c., which was hung up to

the deck below, of a huge butcher's shop, and, sometimes, when the overstrained cords gave way beneath the ponderous mass, some felt the strength and hardness of bones, which did not, luckily, however, prove fatal.

Boston, May 25th. On the 22nd, pilot boarded us; light winds off shore kept us off until daylight of the 23rd, when the tug, *Enoch Train*, came alongside and towed us to Quarantine Ground. In a few hours the Inspectors came aboard, welcomed by the spontaneous three cheers of 700 people; and, strange as it may seem, called the names of all, and passed them, in less than one hour and a half, without any further complaint than that "I was taking all the handsome ladies to Utah." The passengers were all remarkably clean, as well as the ship, which commanded the admiration of all. In proof of the latter I would say, that I had made a wager with Captain Curling, upon leaving Liverpool, that the lower decks would be whiter than his cabin floor, and the Quarantine Doctor decided in my favour.

Noon, we moored alongside the wharf, and had the great pleasure of meeting my worthy friend N. H. Felt, whose judicious counsels I had learned to appreciate before, while taking a company through St. Louis, but now more welcome than ever.

24th. Concluded a contract with the Railway, to take about 400 to Iowa city direct, fare \$11, under 14 half-fare, and under 6 years free, with 100 lbs of luggage free; \$3 50 per cwt for freight; to leave Monday, 11 a.m. Got the privilege from our ever kind Captain Curling, to remain on board until that time. Sent all luggage except bedding up to the station in safety, and without aid of either mates, loafers, or any but ourselves. Our arrival created quite an excitement through the City, and the wharf is thronged with inquisitive and astonished spectators, including reverends, ladies, officials, and editors. A delegation from the tract society waited on me, petitioning the privilege of distributing Testaments, tracts, &c., to enlighten the benighted "Mormons," and they were as much astonished as pleased when informed that their charity was highly appreciated, and that they were at per-

fect liberty to say or introduce anything they pleased, to any and all of the passengers—that we could investigate, and, if they could decoy any away from "Mormonism" I would thank them for it, and be glad to get rid of them. They gazed wildly when informed that these people's actions were predicated upon actual knowledge, by the revelations of God to each for himself, and not upon mere belief. I informed them that if they would pronounce in their churches, and attend to-morrow on the wharf at 11 a.m., and at 5 p.m., I would endeavour to tell them what "Mormonism" really is, and invited all the Bostonians to come and hear our own representations of ourselves, which seemed to please them much, and by all prospects there will be a good turnout. May the spirit of "Mormonism" manifest its wonted power for their good.

I have been treated very respectfully, even courteously, by your Consignees, officials of the city, and government, and in fact, without exception, and even after critical examination on principle, have been highly complimented. Thank the Lord that "Mormonism" is looking and marching upwards through the snares of darkness with which hireling priests and editors have endeavoured to ensnare it.

The *Enoch Train* arrived 12 days before us, and the company is highly spoken of for cleanliness and order, the best ever here, *ourselves* excepted of course!

I was much disappointed in my expectation of meeting Presidents Taylor or Spencer here, they are both out west, I am informed.

I am endeavouring to dispose of the surplus provisions to the best advantage, but have not as yet had an offer to my mind.

Having said so much hurriedly, brother Franklin, and being called upon by an assembled throng to preach for them, I bid you, and the beloved brethren in the Office adieu, praying the Lord to bless you with health, influence unbounded, and all your heart's desires in time and eternity, and beg to remain as ever, truly your brother in the Gospel,

D. JONES.

A BATH paper immortalizes a Somersetshire constable who, in his return list of "meet and fit" men to serve the office of overseers, had changed it to *meat and fat*, to the no small amusement of the magistrates to whom the list was presented.

News from Utah.

(From the "Deseret News.")

NEWS TO PLEASE THE WORLD.—Where is it to be found? Not in Utah, and we trust it never may be, until the tastes and habits of the world are improved, until they prefer truth to error, uprightness to degradation, and salvation to damnation.

DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.—We are pleased to learn that the directors of this society have elected their officers, framed bye-laws, and are preparing a list of premiums to be awarded, the coming season, on the best farming implements, stock, produce, and manufactures of all kinds. It is their intention to present the matter during Conference, if found convenient. A list of the premiums to be awarded will appear in the *News*, also the times of holding their fairs and exhibitions. The object of the society is to encourage the ingenious and enterprising to develop the resources of the Territory, that we may make more rapid strides towards a laudable commercial independence.

The Theatre closed for the season, on the evening of the 31st March, with a complimentary benefit to the ladies of the Deseret Dramatic Association.

THE INDIAN DISTURBANCE, lately raised

by a few renegades from different bands, appears to be dying out. The force under Brigadier General P. W. Conover did not come in contact with the hostile party, who scattered in different directions among sand hills and cedars, on finding themselves pursued, but General Conover coming close upon one squad recovered sixty-five head of cattle, which they had abandoned to effect their own escape. He soon after captured eleven horses, but could not discover any Indians in their neighbourhood, and has returned and disbanded his company.

From all that can be learned, the few who are hostile have made for the swamps of the Sevier, having quite a number of cattle and horses still in possession.

A friendly Indian lately brought in nine head of cattle, and reported finding the body of James Hunsaker, the missing herdsman. He had been killed by those who took him prisoner. A party had gone out to bring in his remains.

MARCH 26, weather warm and pleasant; soil in fine condition for tillage; seeding going on rapidly; and animals thriving instead of freezing, starving and dying.

Varieties.

LADIES' BONNETS.—"Stella," in her "Suburban Letters" to the Worcester "Palladium," makes pertinent allusions to the present style of ladies bonnets. She says—"They are ruining the eyesight of all who wear them. The rays of the sun come directly upon the eye, and the victim squints, wrinkles up her forehead, sheds a few natural tears, and hurries on to the shade of the nearest building to give her eyes a moment's rest. No gentleman wears a hat without a brim, or a cap without a visor; but the ladies—though soft creatures that they are—can only seek shelter behind what may be supposed to be their motto: 'grin and bear it,' or as it has been poetically rendered, 'suffer and be strong.'"

THE LATE WAR.—Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons on the 8th of March, in speaking of the late war says: "The whole amount of casualties of all kinds in the course of the war—that is to say, the whole number withdrawn from the army by death in the field, by death in hospital, or by discharges under various circumstances, amounts to 22,457 of which the number killed in action was comparatively small. . . . What has been the loss of our enemy? I say, upon authority which I believe to be good, that on the heights surrounding Sebastopol 90,000 Russians lie buried beneath the soil; and that the Russian army, from one cause or another, lost no less than 500,000 men." We presume Lord Palmerston speaks only of the English army—not of the allied armies.